Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15- Way Down East.
AERIAL GARDENS - 8:30 - Lifting the Lid and The Whole Darum Family.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—3, 8:30—Boer War.

CONEY ISLAND — Breamland — Luna Park — Bostock's

EDEN NUSEE-World in Wax. HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE ROOF GARDENS-8:15-MERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Rollicking Girl, KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—Sergonat Brue.

LTRIC-8:15 Fantana.

MANHATTAN BEACH-3-8:30 Vaudeville Carnivals8:30 Pains Port Arthur-Grand Fireworks.

NEW NORT S. dis Johns Jones. S the Johnny Jones.
RO AND WISTARIA GROVE-8:30

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Business Notices.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

When advertisers get returns from a newspaper they advertise more largely and more frequently in that paper. This is the reason The Tribune is showing such a large and steady growth in advertising space.

In the seven months ending July 31, 1905, The New-York Daily and

591.478 Lines of Advertising texcluding Tribune advertisement more than during the same period of 1904.

In other words, this is a gain in seven months of nearly 1,872 Columns.

Send your advertising where others are sending it,

@16 lines to a column.)

THE NEW-TORK TRIBUNE Circulation Books Open,

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Field Marshal Oyama reported the repulse of a strong Russian force eight miles north of Chang-Tu-Fu. — A long ac-tion between Russian troops and insurgents was reported from Crete; a British force had a skirmish with skirmish with rebels. The Chinese Foreign Board has ordered the Viceroy at Shanghai to suppress the boxcott; all foreign trade is said to be suffering. The Sultan of Morocco reto be suffering. — The Sultan of Morocco re-fused the French Minister's demands for an indemnity and the release of an Algerian chief, and claimed jurisdiction over all Algerian settlers. — king Edward arrived at Marienbad, where he was received by members of the British Embassy at Vienna and by local officials. — Panama merchants will ask President Amador to support their protest against the establishment of commissariats in the canal zone. — It was reported from Tien-Tsin that a soldier attempted to murder the Empress of a soldier attempted to murder the Empress of China and was killed by the guard.

DOMESTIC .- The Manchurian Railway ques-DOMESTIC.—The Manchurian Railway question was settled in the Portsmouth peace conference, the Russians accepting the Japanese terms, a deadlock being narrowly averted.

— President Roosevelt heid a conference on federal supervision of inaurance with Senator Dryden and James M. Beck. — There were sixty-six new cases and four deaths from yellow fever at New-Oricans. — The Cleveland coroner found that the telegraph operator at Mentor threw the switch which caused the at Mentor threw the switch which caused the wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited at that place. — The National Reciprocity Confer-ence met in Chicago and discussed the best means of holding and extending the foreign markets of American producers; it seemed prob-able that the conference would adopt a dual tariff instead of reciprocity as its principle. CITY.—Stocks were strong and active.— Typhoid was reported spreading in Manhattan and Brooklyn; fifty-seven new cases have ap-peared in Manhattan and ninety-one in Brooklyn since Saturday noon. — Governor Hig-gins, it was announced, will use his influence to get Joseph H. Choate to become advisory counsel of the insurance investigation commit-tee. — The body of Harris Lindsley arrived here last night and was taken to the 12th Regiment Armory. — Two men committed suicide rather than suffer the tortures of liness. — The National Negro Business League began its annual convention in the Palm Gardens.

THE WEATHER—Indications for to-day: Fair; fresh north to northeast winds. The tem-perature yesterday: Highest, 64 degrees; low-

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE Office.

See opposite page for subscription rates.

PENNSYLVANIA'S STATE POLICE.

The appointment by Governor Pennypacker of Captain John C. Groome, of the Philadelphia 1st City Troop, to command the new State police force, which is to begin operations in October, serves to call attention to a piece of pioneering on the part of Pennsylvania which may before long find imitators in other states. The new force has no counterpart in this country, unless it be in a measure the Texas Rangers and the Northwest Mounted Police, which are organized for semi-military frontier work; but precedents for such a body are many in Europe. Pennsylvania has about eight thousand coal and fron police, and it is the outcry of the labor unions against these which has led to the new organization. The coal and iron police were paid by the corporations whose property they were set to protect, and though they were appointed by the state, their relations to the property owners made them peculiarly obnoxlous to the miners, though the source of their pay may have been mostly a pretext, and anybody who enforced order about the coal mines might have been equally hated. At any rate, the new force is to take the place of the privately paid police, so far as possible, but it will do so in the immediate future only in a small measure, for it consists of only two hundred privates and thirty officers.

The state police will have power to make arrests without warrant for offences which they may witness, to execute warrants issued by local authorities, to act as forest, fire, game and fish wardens, and in general have the authority of policemen of cities of the first class and of constables of the commonwealth. They are expected to co-operate with the local au thorities in detecting crime, apprehending criminals and preserving order throughout the state. Authority is given-to mount as many as may be necessary, and Captain Groome has determined to organize the whole body as a mounted force. Thus it will be able to patrol rural districts with some efficiency, though its numbers constables and act as an adequate state police. It is, however, the germ of such a force, and the functions of forest, fire and game wardenship conferred upon it suggest the system of France, which keeps six thousand men under military discipline as rangers and foresters, and in case of need is able to turn them at once to general police or military duty.

Without doubt, in addition to its peculiar

general. Then he is generally busy in private cantile as well as to her military marine, ruffians. He will try to seize those who commit notable crimes of violence against persons and property, but he has little thought of enforcing other laws on which the progress and welfare of the community depend. Especially in the suburbs of the great cities is the keeping of the peace ineffectually performed. There we have rural or, at most, village government and city crime. Life and property are less safe because less protected in such places than in of naval wars. many of the rough districts of the city.

As population increases and good roads carry both law-abiding and lawbreaking urbanites more and more into the country, the need of better rural policing will be further felt. this state the problem has been complicated by political controversy. While in theory the police power is a state and not a local function, any attempt to seize upon the local police forces of cities, to make them instruments of power in the hands of state officials, would be indefensible. At the same time there is a legitimate field for a state constabulary able to operate in any needed strength at any point of trouble where the local police force is inadequate. Pos sibly the working of the Pennsylvania experiment will aid in the solution of the problem

APPROACHING THE CRISIS.

Negotiations at Portsmouth, we are told, are reaching a delicate and critical stage. That is a matter of course. In almost every treaty of peace, or in the proposals for one, there are some practically non-contentious items, upon which agreement is readily reached. There are also some contentious items, over which comes the tug of war. When, as is customary, the items are taken up one at a time, the non-contentious ones are disposed of first. That order has apparently been followed at Portsmouth. About half the Japanese proposals have been considered and accepted by the Russians. These are the ones whose acceptance was a foregone conclusion. Now the envoys are coming to the contentious items, over which earnest difference of opinion exists, concerning which some imperial instructions may have been given, and which form the real crux of the controversy. It may be that each of the remaining items will require more time for settlement than all the half dozen that have gone before. Assuming the most intelligent conjectures to

be correct concerning the purport of the various items we observe that the non-contentious ones, which have been promptly settled, are chiefly identical with the issues which were involved in the ante-bellum controversy and negotiations. That is to say, the envoys have in a few days agreed upon a settlement of the questions which led to the war, and which in 1903-'04 were debated for many months in vain. Had Count Lamsdorff, or perhaps we should say Admiral Alexieff, been as conciliatory in 1903-'04 as Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen now are, and had they taken the just and reasonable ground which these gentlemen are now taking there would have been no war. After a year and a half of slaughter and unparalleled disasters, Russia is conceding Japan's de-mands, the very demands which two years ago she refused to concede, even at the cost of special interests in Corea, to evacuate Manher own long broken promise, and to respect nereafter the territorial integrity and the open doors of the Chinese Empire. It will also be observed that the remaning questions, the contentious ones, over which the crisis of the conference is about to occur, are those which did not arise nor exist before the war, but which are outgrowths of the war itself. Such are the questions of Saghalien, of indemnity and surface of the average machine, it having been of the disposal of the interned ships. Had it not been for the former issues the war would smooth under surface—as, for example, by not have occurred; and had it not been for the stretching a sheet of leather or oilcloth under war these latter issues would not have arisen.

We have spoken of the impending crisis. That may sound to some like a portentous word. It is not necessarily ominous of evil In almost every prolonged controversy there is a crisis-that is to say, a decisive turning point. But the crisis does not always, nor even generally, result in evil. The crisis of a disease is often the beginning of the patient's recovery. In this case we sincerely hope and are emboldened to believe that the crisis will be a turning more surely toward peace and will pass into an indubitable assurance of peace making. We can discern no reason for changing the belief that the envoys on both sides came to America for the purpose of making peace, and of doing so, of course, by reaching an agreement, not only on the points on which there was really no dispute, but also on those which were most gravely controversial. The fact that they have now reached the more serious part of their negotiations does not mean that that purpose is to be abandoned or is to be defeated.

NAVAL RESULTS OF THE WAR.

Reports of the number of Russian warships which the Japanese have been able to raise and repair for their own use make it possible now to summarize with substantial accuracy the results of the war upon the naval forces of the belligerent powers. Excluding torpedo boats and other small fry, and reckoning only battleships, cruisers and gunbests, Russia took into the war 83 vessels, of 410,224 tons, and Japan 76, of 274,186 tons. Should the war end now and the interned Russian ships be allotted to Japan, Russia would come out of it with only 10 ships, of 63,636 tons, while Japan would have some of the important A crust has been taken place since its origin. A crust has been would have lost 73 vessels, of 346,588 tons, and of 68,323 tons. How this amazing and unique result has been attained is worthy of a mement's notice.

The vessels sunk in the war, in battle, by 57, of 245,292 tons; Japanese, 12, of 46,025 tons Vessels captured by the enemy were: Russian, 7, of 44,486 tons; Japanese, none. Vessels interned in neutral ports, perhaps to be surrendered to the victor at the end of the war; Russian, 19, of 56,810 tons; Japanese, none There were thus remaining of the original fleets: Russian, 10, of 63,636 tons; Japanese, 64, of 228,159 tons. But there were also these items in the account: Vessels gained by capture-By the Russians, none; by the Japanese, 7, of 44,-486 tons. Also, vessels gained by raising and tinguish others. Charles Darwin and Alfred repairing: By Russians, none; by Japanese, 7, of 69,864 tons. Thus, while at the beginning of the war the Russian fleet was nearly 10 per nated by Spencer as "The survival of the cent stronger than the Japanese in numbers and nearly 50 per cent stronger in tonnage, the Japanese fleet is now 680 per cent the stronger in numbers and 442 per cent the stronger in tonnage. The Russian fleet has lost 88 per cent are too small to permit it to supersede the local of its numbers and 84 per cent of its tonnage, while the Japanese fleet has made a net gain of

> condemned as prizes 45 merchant vessels, of to see how he applies the theory to astronomy 107,929 tons, all but two being steamers; of and geology. which 15 were Russian, 15 British, 6 German, 2 Whatever were the influences which gave French, 2 Austrian, 2 American, 1 Dutch, 1 special direction to development of suns and

per cent in tonnage.

law enforcement. New-York and other states she has not sunk or destroyed a single non-comhave the same need. The local constable is no batant vessel. Russia, on the other hand, captlonger adequate to the protection of the com- ured only a few, but destroyed most of the neumunity. Too often he reflects a local indiffer- tral and non-combatant vessels which she overence to law on the part of an influential minor-ity, if not on the part of the community in no gain but a considerable net loss to her mer-jectures on this subject have obtained startling We occupations, and even when aroused and intent | do not know that Japan is bound to take these upon his duties he is likely to lack the facilities | things into consideration in settling the accounts for effective work. He has no terrors for rural of the war, but if she should the value of the J. J. Thomson, one of Professor Darwin's assowarships she has taken from Russia would be an appreciable item toward "reimbursement," Reckoning captured and raised and repaired to pieces under certain circumstances. There ships at only half their original cost, the fouricen large vessels mentioned above would be that in matter there is an instability paralvalued at nearly \$25,000,000, not to mention the forty or fifty smaller craft. In any case, in losses, to the vanquished and in gains to the victor, this conflict stands unique in the history

NOT SCANDALOUS AT ALL.

Director Walcott's reply to the charges reently made against the Geological Survey meets them squarely and satisfactorily. was aware that some of his employes held stock in a newspaper devoted to mining interests, but he sees no legitimate objection to their doing Neither does any other right minded per-Again, members of his staff did supply the periodical in question with occasional arti-This was done, however, with his knowledge and approval, the material thus furnished merely presenting in popular language facts which had previously been embodied in technical bulletins and reports of the bureau. Any one else was at liberty to do the same thing. Certainly the practice was not an abuse.

Obviously, the only way in which the public or the government could be wronged would be by the advance use of data that had not been officially promulgated. An offence of that sort would on a small scale parallel the one committed in the statistical service of the Agricultural Department. Until specific instances are cited it will be safe to assume that nothing of the kind occurred. It is evident that in order to create a sensation certain newsmongers in Washington have misrepresented absolutely innocent acts.

DUST-RAISING MOTOR CARS.

The automobile follows Horace's principle, and changes its skies but not its manners when It goes across the sea. The motor of Cathay breaks the speed laws, makes hideous noises, emits vile smells and throws up clouds of dust, "allee samee Melican motie." In Shanghai its misdoings have become a predominant issue of the day, especially the raising of the dust. Ways and means for suppressing the nulsance are being publicly discussed, all who do not ride in motor cars being agreed that something must be done, but each having his own views as to what that something should be. One inventive genius proposes that each motor car shall be compelled to carry a water tank and sprinkling attachment, and to sprinkle the street as it goes along, using for the purpose a perfumed water. Thus, he says, the dust will be laid, the stench of gasolene will be neutralized and the car, by the weight of its load of water, will be restrained from going too fast.

We have not heard that this scheme has been adopted, and we have little expectation of seeing it introduced into this country; but, seriously, the action of automobiles upon roads, in throwing up dust and otherwise, is a matter urgently demanding attention. The capacity of the average machine for raising the dust on a macadamized or earth road is very great. When it is running at high speed the dust cloud a war. She is agreeing to recognize Japan's thrown up by an automobile is intolerable, and when it is running at moderate speed the dust churia and restore it to China the fulfilment of is greatly in excess of that thrown up by a team of horses at the same speed. The reasons for this appear to be several. One is the form of the wheels, with their broad tires. Another is the fact that the machine lies so low on its axles, leaving so little space between it and the ground and thus creating a far stronger draught underneath it than there is beneath a horsedrawn carriage. A third is the irregular under proved by experiment that the providing of a the car-greatly lessens the amount of dust stirred up.

There are other respects in which automobiles have a novel and unfavorable effect upon roads. Their great weight has in some cases proved disastrous to roads intended for only pleasure driving. On roads with comparatively soft surfaces, such as that part of the Ocean Parkway which is used for horse racing, they make longitudinal ruts, so that the whole roadway is corrugated, to the discomfort and annoyance of drivers of other vehicles. Thus a whole new set of highway problems is raised. Some of these may be solved by changing systems of road construction so as to adapt the highways to motor traffic. Some of them, especially that relating to dust, should surely be solved by improvements in the form and construction or by reforms in the running of the engines themselves.

TWOFOLD EVOLUTION.

President Darwin's address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Cape Town on Tuesday evening, was marked by good taste and was full of suggestion Progress from the simple and elementary to the complex and highly organized has taken place, both in the animate and inanimate creations. As an astronomer the speaker has had occasion to study principally the phenomenon in the latter field. He has had reason to note the advance from primeval chaos, the nebula. to the earth as we know it. Man's acquaintance with its form, constituents and history is still limited, but it is possible to recognize some of the important changes which have 78, of 342,509 tons. In other words, Russia formed by cooling, some of the elements have been separated from the others, the surface of while Japan would have made a net gain of 2 the globe has been divided into ocean and continent, and an infinite variety of topography has resulted from the sculpture of the weather for countless ages. Professor Darwin could hardly fall spontaneously to observe that the mines, by collision or otherwise, were: Russian, two processes of evolution, of life and of matter, had many points in common, and perceive that in one there might be helpful guides to the student of the other.

The most original part of the teachings of the speaker's father was not the theory of evolution, but that of natural selection. Development from low forms to high ones and the divergence of one species from another through variation having been recognized, the question arose, what influence served to perpetuate some groups of plants and animals and ex-Russel Wallace almost simultaneously hit on the same theory-the doctrine happily desig-Not being a biologist, Professor fittest." George Darwin hardly feels competent to say how far a modification of that hypothesis has become necessary. Still, even in saying so, he shows that he is aware of the controversies which have been waged over the matter, and which have not yet been finally adjusted. He nearly 3 per cent in numbers and of nearly 25 thinks, however, that in certain ways natural selection may have operated in the evolution As an addendum to this astounding record we of the material universe. When the full text may recall that the Japanese also captured and of his address is available it will be interesting

problem of keeping order among the ignorant | Swedish and 1 Norwegian; all of which have planets and to the matter composing them, of

and turbulent elements in the coal regions, Penn-sylvania has need of a centralized agency of chased by their former owners. In all the war inherent variability in them. Just as there has apparently been an enormously extensive transmutation of animal and vegetable species, so the physicist is coming to think that the elements are not permanent, but mutable. Withjectures on this subject have obtained startling but not complete corroboration. Sir William Ramsay has shown that in some mysterious way radium seems to turn into hellum; and ciates at Cambridge, has satisfied himself that the atom is a composite body, and liable to go is a growing disposition, therefore, to suspect leling that which the fossils indicate has characterized the forms of life.

Professor Darwin makes a striking comparison between the rates at which the two kinds of modification take place. Alterations in species have required many centuries. The conversion of radium into helium is apparently nstantaneous. However, there is another line along which material transmutation has been as slow as that of low forms of life into higher ones. Geologists believe that millions of years have elapsed since the earth's crust was ip a condition to sustain its earliest inhabitants.

Philadelphia has had 60,083 illegal names on its voters' lists. People who died years ago seem to have failed to notify the proper election officials of the fact, and have been voting ever

In the interests of the public health and selfrespect it is to be hoped that the present bakers' strike will result in the sanitary improvement of the present unclean and filthy bakeshops which abound on the lower East Side. This is not a matter which concerns that locallty only, as the cheapness of the labor and the utter neglect of sanitary conditions enable the bakers in that locality to supply bread at a lower price than it can be sold for in shops where proper conditions of ventilation and cleanliness are maintained, and this cheap bread is likely to find its way to other quarters of the city. Dr. Darlington thinks tuberculosis germs would be killed in the baking, but neither dead nor alive are they wanted in the staff of life.

"The Fighting Temeraire" has a proud place in history and in art, but Canada's Temeraire has won at least a paragraph in yachting his-

Most of the men employed on the streetcars are as careful and thoughtful as they can reasonably be expected to be, in view of the excessively trying character of their work. But a considerable number of them, nevertheless, misconceive or neglect their duty, and the transportation managers ought to dismiss or discipline such offenders.

A writer on "things of interest to women" advises them not to cultivate "the habit of old age." By consulting census enumerators the writer would have found that he was giving

Coney Island's "bajazza" is dead. The name eems to have proved fatal.

There is evident need of the employment of a number of competent Chinese detectives in and near Mott-st. by the Police Department. Oriental criminals are too numerous here, and they too often escape punishment.

More commercial wireless messages are sent from ship to shore than in the opposite direcion along the coast of Great Britain. According to "The Telegraph Age," of this city, those sent in the former direction during the first three calendar months of 1905 numbered 1,655, while only 111 were dispatched from land to approaching or departing vessels. So great a disparity is not altogether intelligible, and it will be interesting to see whether or not it is maintained.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There are some heavy old wedding rings at Kirk Braddan, in the Isle of Man, such as might be handy when the flustered bridegroom loses the ring. Leaning against the north wall are some very ancient rings of stone, through which, in days of long ago, before the jewellers' windows glistened with wedding rings at all prices, the bride and bridegroom joined hands, it is said, and were wedded. The monster rings of stone were always there in readiness for any ceremony, and they are there to this day, though whether the present day bride would consent to use those "rings" in place of the orthodox pledge is doubtful.

FATHER'S VACATION. The folks are gone, I'll get a rest.
My nerves are all upset.
Of course I'll miss the kids, but then
Some quiet I will get.

I didn't know how fagged I was, I think I'll go to bed. What's this? Another note from Kate, And yesterday's not read.

By Jove! Another list of things
That I'm to find and send.
That means I'll have to rummage 'round
The house from end to end.

"I think you'll find the hammocks, Will, Behind the basement door. I'm sorry I forgot them, dear, I never did before.

"The children want their play tent, too, Just climb the attic stair. 's on the landing to the right, Their bathing caps are there.

"Look in the closet, and you'll find The children's winter caps. And my golf blouse is also there, Or on the shelf perhaps.

"And in the lower left-hand drawer, Or maybe it's the right, You'll find the doily I've begun. I like to sew at night,

"Dear Robble wants his drum and gun And Jack his soldier hat. Send Mary's doll, and don't forget To feed the dog and cat.

"And when you come on Saturday, Please bring these things I wish. My sailor hat, and rain coat, too, And our old chafing dish."

Ye gods! I see it's up to me To be a pushcart man. If that's the case, I'll leave the place And Kate can hire a van:

A Chinese, carrying a ladder, walked into one of the police courts in Singapore the other day. Removing his hat, he bowed with grace to the judge on the bench. Over the latter's seat was a valuable clock. This the Chinese quietly removed tucked it under one arm and the ladder under the other, bowed again to the magistrate, and with-Some days elapsed, and the clock was not returned. It had been stolen while the court was

Governess (looking over geography paper)—What's this? "The people of Lancashire are very stupid." Where in the world did you get that idea from? Pupil—Out of the book. It says that Lancashire is remarkable for its dense population.—(Punch. Here are a pair of this season's golf stories im-

ported from England, according to "The Indianap-olis News": A golfer drove a low ball over a river, and a salmon jumped at it with such vigor that it jumped right out on the bank and was secured, with the golf ball in its mouth. Another player killed a lark with a golf ball in his mornne round, and another with the same ball in his afternoon round.

His Idea.—First American Millionaire—What in the world are you going over to see all the English cathedrals for? Second American Millionaire—I'm putting up an automobile stable, and I'm locking for something handsome in design.—(Life.

There is an animal hospital at Lodepur, near Calcutta, where there are usually about a thousand nimals under treatment-horses, oxen, mules, elephants, dogs, and even sheep, all comfortably coused and looked after by a staff of eighty native 'nurses" under the orders of a British veterinary

A Hard One.—"My proudest boast," said the lecturer, who expected his statement to be greeted with cheers, "Is that I was one of the men behind the guns."
"How many miles behind?" piped a voice in the gallery.—(Philadelphia Press.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Gulliver and Miss Louisa Gulliver are spending the summer at on, and will remain there until late in the

Le Grand Griswold is booked to sail for New-York next week, and on his arrival here will go to Southampton, Long Island, for the remainder of the season

General Lord and Lady Cheylesmore, who sailed from England last week, arrived here last even-They will leave the city to-day for Newport, to stay with Mrs. Francis O. French, who gives a ball there to-night for her debutante granddaughter, Miss Pauline French. Lord and Lady Cheyles. more will likewise stay with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, at Oakland Farm, before returning to Europe.

Numerous entertainments are being given at Newport for Lorillard Spencer, jr., and Miss Mary Sands, whose marriage takes place there on September 19.

Dr. and Mrs. Beverley Robinson are at Westport, on Lake Champlain, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Schell have left town for Saratoga, where they have one of the United States Hotel cottages for the season.

Albert Eugen Gallatin, and also Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin's son Albert, left yesterday for Europe with the intention of making an automo bile tour of the Continent.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Mrs. M. B. S. Tiffany have been thrown into mourning by the death near Paris of their sister, the Baroness de Fontenilliat, who leaves a little boy. She had been separated for some time from her husband.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre and Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, who have been at Saratoga, have returned to Lenox, making the trip by

Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter are still in Europe, and staying at Ostend.

Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt has issued invitations for a dance at Sandy Point Farm on September 4.

Dr. Hengelmüller von Hengelvar, the Austrian Ambassador, has arrived in town from Lenox. He went to Oyster Bay yesterday to visit the President, for the first time since his return from Europe, about three weeks ago.

Both Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin and Mrs. Henry Tremenheere, whose husband is a member of the English Civil Service in India, are placed in ourning by the death at Lake George of their mother, Mrs. George P. Andrews. Mrs. Andrews was the daughter of Cornellus K. Garrison, and both as the wife of M. Van Auken, and, after his death, as the wife of Justice George P. Andrews. her home in 5th-ave. was the scene of much social activity. Shortly after becoming a widow for the second time Mrs. Andrews suffered a stroke of paralysis, from which she never entirely recovered, and had been an invalid for the last five years.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Newport, R. I., Aug. 16.—Another dismal day at Newport kept everybody within doors. There was no tennis at the Casino in the morning, and this afternoon the attendance at the polo game was not large, it being too cold to be comfortable standing around to watch the play.

This noon there was a meeting of the members of the Newport Reading Room, at which the following were elected governors for three years: Daniel B. Fearing, George L. Rives, Stuyvesant

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN. MR. CLEVELAND REFUSED

A terrific fight was going on at the corner of Broadway and a downtown street. The contestants were mixing things up in the most unscientific and rough and tumble muanner; yet nobody made the least effort to interfere.

A crowd gathered around, and the frantic exer-tions of the fighters merely provoked openly expressed wonder from the younger spectators or afforded genuine amusement to those of mature years, whose minds might well have been occupied by more profitable matters.

Bankers, brokers and reputable business men of all kinds paused a moment in their pursuit of wealth to watch the flerce encounter at the corner of the street. Even dainty dames and modest misses looked on without raising the smallest protest. A policeman stood some little distance away, idly gazing in the opposite direction. Still the conflict grew more fierce and feroclous. This at the corner of the most crowded street in the most civilized city in the world.

With evident enjoyment all manner of simple citizens in the metropolis of America watched those two little toy fighting cocks, and a rich harvest of nickels was gathered by the man who pulled the string.

He had come from a little village in New-Jersey,

but he was very proud of the up to date institutions of his native place.

Walking down Broadway, he was on the alert for an opportunity to make unfavorable comparisons between the much vaunted sanitary appliances of New-York and those of Mushroomville, N. J., of which he had just been elected village presi-

His opportunity came. Passing at a slow pace down the thoroughfare he spled a heavy cart from which water was steadily dripping.

"Oh!" he said, "I see you do go in for street sprinkling here; but, oh, my! why in hot weather like this down in Mushroomville we send a two hundred gallon, two horse tank along main streets. You're dead slow here. Just look at that thing." The city man did look at it. It was a leaky ice delivery cart going its rounds. delivery cart going its rou

The landlubber was helplessly getting in the way the first time he had ever been on board a small boat. The sails on the little knockabout had been raised at the mooring, and the landlubber was sent forward with orders to "weigh The landlubber fussed around until the skipper

thought the mudhook was a-cat, and careless, trimmed in his mainsheet. The knockabout forge ahead for a moment and then brought up a standing, with a jar that nearly threw the skippe overboard.

- you, didn't you weigh anchor?" yelled the skipper.
"I can't find the scales," drifted aft the meek voice of the landlubber.

A boathouse south of the Columbia Yacht Club, on the North River, boasts the youngest pilot in New-York waters. He is Jimmy Mahon, only three years old, the nephew of the proprietor, Ever since the child could toddle he has played about the float and around the boats. Now, he can not only steer a 20-foot launch as "fine" as any skipper, but is a better swimmer than most boys of ten or twelve.

Every morning when his uncle takes out the launch for a spin up the river, little Jimmy climbs up on a soapbox and grasps the wheel, "Hard over, Jimmy!" cries his uncle as he casts

off from the mooring.

"Hard over it is, sir," pipes the youngster, and the wheel files over in his dexterous hands.

Then the young pilot threads his way out into the fairway through a perfect maze of small craft at their moorings. Coming back he picks up the launch's mooring like an old yachtsman, secures the wheel and helps his untle polish up the bright work.

The telephone girl told this the other night: Mr. Johnston, who had a rich Southern darky ac cent, called up a number in my exchange a few nights ago.

The other day a woman living in one of the de

"Is dat Miss Belinda Johnsing?" he asked.
"Ya-as."
"I'se got er impohrtant question to ahsk yoh.
Will yoh mahry meh?"
"Ya-as. Who is dis, please?"

tached vilias on Washington Heights, near the be-ginning of the Boulevard Lafayette, who is entertaining a girl relative from out of town, was waiting anxiously an opportunity to make use of her parlor, but felt considerable timidity about ventur ing in it, as her guest had been assiduously enterhad, since the advent of the girl relative, spent the had, since the advent of the girl relative, spent the major part of his time on Washington Heights. Thinking to make sure that the coast was clear, the lady, after listening for a minute or two at the head of the stairs, sent her four-year-old son down to see if the parior were vacant. The boy, aware of the exigencies of the occasion, siole noiselessly down the stairs and into the dim room and crept as softly out again. Then, standing at the bettom of the stairs, he proclaimed to his waiting mother:

"Mama, I see a 'at, but I don't hear any talkin'."

Leroy and Bradford Norman. At a meeting of the governors, held later, the following officers were elected: President, E. M. Neill; treasurer, D. B. Fearing: secretary, Roland King, and executive committee, B. Norman, T. Dunn and F. P. Sands A dinner and dance were given this evening, in nonor of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, at Sandy Point Farm, by Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, It was the first affair of the kind given by her this season. The early part of the evening was devoted to the dinner, and later a number of guests came in for the dance, the music for which was

furnished by the Hungarian band. Luncheons were given to-day by Mrs. W. A. Flagg and Mrs. G. L. Rose and dinners this evening by Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. William Payn-Thompson, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchineless, Mrs. J. C. Bancroft and Mrs. J.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt arrived at Newport to-day and are the guests of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs at Rosecliff. They made the trip from their Long Island home on the steam vacht Tarantula, which made a fast trip. She left Execution Rock at 3:29 this morning, and arrived in Newport Harbor at 19:10 o'clock this morning, averaging twenty

knots.
C. L. Lawrence is the guest of Edward S. Willing for a few days.
Watson Webb is the guest of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at the Breakers.

Arthur T. Kemp is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt at Sandy Point Farm.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Lenox. Mass., Aug. 16.—Colonel and Mrs. Walte-Cutting, of Pittafield, gave a dinner at Meadow Farm, in Pittsfield, to-night, in honor of Miss Lifa Mayor, of Norfolk, Va., whose engagement to Walter L. Cutting, of Pittsfield, was lately apnounced. The Lenox guests at the dinner were Mr and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel

Frothingham and Samuel Russell.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, of Pittsburg. who are at Eden Hill, in Stockbridge, for the summer, are entertaining Mrs. Thaw's father, S. L. Dow, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mr. Thaw has purchased new motor car to replace the automobile which was wrecked last week.

Mrs. John Butler Swann, of New-York, has returned to Stockbridge from a visit in the Adl dacks

Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, of Boston, and Mrs. Frederick Crowninshield, of New-York, have returned from a fortnight's stay in Saratoga.

Miss Josephine W. Barr, of Brooklyn, is a guest

of Mrs. Byron Murray, in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Roswell Eldridge, of Great Neck, Long Island, will arrive in Lenox on Friday for a visit of several weeks. Mr. Eldridge will bring to Lenox several of his driving and saddle horses. Stephen Bullard, who has been a guest of Gren ville L. Winthrop, has gone to Boston.

Judge Edwin B. Gager, of Derby, Conn., in guest of the Rev. George Buckin in Stockbridge. Arrivals in Lenex to-day include Mr. and Mrs. John A. Turney, of New-York, Mrs. S. S. De Normandle and Frederick Brooks, of Boston.

The condition of John N. Robins, who was badly injured in an automobile accident at Poughkeepste last Saturday, is now encouraging. Mr. Robins is at the home of his son, C. D. Robins, in Pittsfield, where he was brought by special train last Sun-Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Pease, who have been in

Bar Harbor, Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, who have been at West Island, and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, who has been in Newport, have returned to Lenox. Plans are in preparation for a bench show of the dogs in the kennels of the Lenox cottagers. If the plan is carried out the show will be held in Sep-

plan is carried out the show was so used in sele-tember in the town building.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Fearson, Mr. and Mrs. C. S.
Guthrie and Mrs. William Schall, fr., of New-York, and Mrs. C. M. McCorkle, of Washington, are

the Maplewood in Pittsfield.

He Would Not Lead Jamestown Exposition Company.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 18.-In connection with the election of Harry St. George Tucker for president of the Jamestown Exposition Company, announce ment of which was made yesterday, it developed to-day that the place was offered to ex-President Cleveland several months ago, and that he con sidered the offer for some time. Mr. Clevelan probably will be chairman of the advisory board c one hundred.

MR. REID'S WINTER HOME.

American Ambassador Leases Wrest Park, Country Seat of the Late Earl Cowper. London, Aug. 16.-Whitelaw Reid, the American

Ambassador, has taken a lease of the late Earl Cowper's country seat, Wrest Park, near Ampthill, Bedfordshire, and Mr. Reid and his family will go there for the winter within a couple of onths. The Ambassador has taken the property for the term of his stay in England, and intends to spend the winter months there, as he is satisfied that the fogs and other discomforts of the London winter would seriously affect his health. Wrest Park is a fine place of 7,000 acres, in which there is good shooting. The mansion is almost as large as Dorchester House. It is richly furnished and is well equipped with everything

ecessary for the entertainment and comfort of house parties. Some slight changes will be made and the house will be ready for occupancy in a Wrest Park has been the property of the house of de Grey since 1410. Earl Cowper's mother, who was the Baroness Lucas, was a daughter of the first Earl de Grey. The mansion is built in the style of Hampton Court and stands on a terrace surrounded by marble statuary. The grounds are

nely wooded and contain a deer park, water for boating, conservatories and seven miles of walks. A fine dining hall stands in the woods. The estate is thirty-eight miles from London, and Mr. Reid expects to travel to the metropolis

KING EDWARD AT MARIENBAD.

aily in his automobile.

Duke of Cumberland and Family Received on the Trip from Ischl. Marienbad, Aug. 16.-King Edward arrived here

o-day. He was received by the members of the British Embassy at Vienna and local officials. Ischl Aug. 18.-Emperor Francis Joseph spent

an hour with King Edward this morning, after which the King started for Marienhad. He stopped at Gmunden, where he received the Duke of Cumberland and his family on the train.

THE REV. N. O. HALSTED RESIGNS.

Years of Hard Work Caused Nervous Breakdown, and Make Rest Necessary.

The Rev. N. O. Halsted, who has not yet recov ered from the results of overwork that caused him to temporarily lose his mind and wander away from home a few weeks ago, has resigned his place as superintendent of the St. Johnland Home, at King's Park, Long Island. Mr. Halsted has been extremely active in caring

for the interests of his charges, and has refused year after year to stop work occasionally for tions. His continued exertions have brought him to a nervous breakdown, and it is now believed that his physical condition will compel him to take a rest for a year or more. It has not yet been learned who will be his successor. The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, of the Church of the Hely Comnunion, 6th-ave, and 20th-st., who has been locking after the home, has sailed for a few weeks it Europe.

KIND AND THOUGHTFUL. From The Bucyrus (Ohio) Forum.

From The Bucyrus (Ohio) Forum.

Mrs. W. M. Tolles invited the sewing circle of the Lady Companions of the Foresters to her home on Wednesday afternoon, telling them and had a friend visiting her whom she would like to introduce to them. When all had arrived she presented her guest, Mrs. Louis Mahley, of Pert. Ind. who was a member of the local order when she lived here. The ladies were as completely and delightfully surprised as is possible to imagine, and all spent a pleasant afternoon sewing and chatting Mrs. Tolles served bread, butter and pickles, and one of the guests very thoughtfully and kindly assisted by serving water.